1. The Ant and the Dove

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

She could have drowned if a dove up a nearby tree had not helped her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly plucked a leaf and dropped it into the water near the struggling ant. The ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up there. Soon, it carried her safely to dry ground.

Just as that time, a hunter nearby was throwing out his net towards the dove, hoping to trap it. Guessing what he was about to do, the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net. Quickly, the dove flied away to safety

The text mainly tells us about . . .

A. The Ant and the hunter.
B. The Ant and the dove.
C. The dove and the hunter.
D. The Ant in the water spring

2. **The Ant and the Dove**

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

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What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. The Ant in the water spring.
B. The Ant help the dove.
C. The dove help the Ant.
D. The hunter was trying to trap the dove.

3. **The Ant and the Dove**

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What will happen with the dove if the Ant did not quickly bit the hunter on the heel?

The dove will be . . .

A. Trapped.
B. Died.
C. Flied.
D. Dropped.

4. **The Ant and the Dove**

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

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“. . . the dove quickly plucked a leaf and dropped <u>it</u> into the water . . .”
What does “it” here refer to?
A. Leaf.
B. Water.
C. Tree.
D. Ground.

5. **The Ant and the Dove**

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came to a spring. To reach the spring she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water.

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What can we learn from the story above?
A. Beware of hunter.
B. Help each other is important.
C. Friendship can’t happen by helping each other.
D. If you do good, good will come to you.

6. Once upon a time, there was a man named Sangkuriang. He lived in the jungle with his mother, Dayang Sumbi, and a dog named “Si Tumang”. Sangkuriang was a very good hunter. His mother always asked him to go hunting, but he never got anything.

One day, Sangkuriang killed a dog and took its heart. When his mother found out, she was so angry that she kicked him out of the house.

A few years later, Sangkuriang met Dayang Sumbi and he accidentally fell in love with his own mother. Dayang Sumbi know that he was her son. She refused his proposal by setting a condition. She asked him to build a dam and a boat in the Citarum river before sunrise.

Sangkuriang tried his best, but he failed. He got so angry that he kicked the boat and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu.

What is the most suitable title for the text?
A. West Java’s tales.
B. The legend of Tangkuban Perahu.
C. Dayang Sumbi’s rejection to marry Sangkuriang.
D. Sangkuriang become a strong young man.

7. Once upon a time, there was a man named Sangkuriang. He lived in the jungle with his mother, Dayang Sumbi, and a dog named “Si Tumang”. Sangkuriang was a very good hunter. His mother always asked him to go hunting, but he never got anything.

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Sangkuriang tried his best, but he failed. He got so angry that he kicked the boat and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu.

Where did Sangkuriang live? In the . . .
A. Palace.
B. Forest.
C. River.
D. Mountain.

8. Once upon a time, there was a man named Sangkuriang. He lived in the jungle with his mother, Dayang Sumbi, and a dog named “Si Tumang”. Sangkuriang was a very good hunter. His mother always asked him to go hunting, but he never got anything.

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Sangkuriang tried his best, but he failed. He got so angry that he kicked the boat and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu.

"Sangkuriang killed a dog and took its heart."

The underlined word refers to . . .

A. Dayang Sumbi.
B. Sangkuriang.
C. Hunter.
D. Tumang.

9. `Once upon a time, there was a man named Sangkuriang. He lived in the jungle with his mother, Dayang Sumbi, and a dog named "Si Tumang". Sangkuriang was a very good hunter. His mother always asked him to go hunting, but he never got anything.

One day, Sangkuriang killed a dog and took its heart. When his mother found out, she was so angry that she kicked him out of the house.

A few years later, Sangkuriang met Dayang Sumbi and he accidentally fell in love with his own mother. Dayang Sumbi know that he was her son. She refused his proposal by setting a condition. She asked him to build a dam and a boat in the Citarum river before sunrise.

Sangkuriang tried his best, but he failed. He got so angry that he kicked the boat and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu.

Why did Dayang Sumbi refuse Sangkuriang's proposal?

A. She had a husband.
B. Sangkuriang was young.
C. She recognized that he was her son.
D. Sangkuriang was not rich.

10. The Fairy Tulip

Once upon a time there was a good old woman who lived in a little house. She had a bed in her beautiful striped tulip garden. One night she was awakened by the sounds if sweet singing and babies' laughing. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see nothing.

On the following night she was again awakened by the sweet singing and the babies' laughing. She rose and walked quietly to her garden. The old woman walked quietly to her garden. To her surprise she saw a little fairy mother crooning and rocking the flower like a cradle. In each cup if the flower lay a little fairy baby playing and laughing.

The old woman walked back to her house, and from that time on she never picked the flowers, nor did she allow her neighbours to touch them. Because she felt guilty after she saw a little fairy mother crooning the flower like a cradle.

What does the text tell about?

A. A littlehouse in a big garden.
B. A bed of beautiful striped tulips.
C. The old woman and the fairy tulips.
D. The sweet singing and of babies laughing.

11. The Fairy Tulip

Once upon a time there was a good old woman who lived in a little house. She had a bed in her beautiful striped tulip garden. One night she was awakened by the sounds if sweet singing and babies' laughing. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see nothing.

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The old woman walked back to her house, and from that time on she never picked the flowers, nor did she allow her neighbours to touch them. Because she felt guilty after she saw a little fairy mother crooning the flower like a cradle.

The last paragraph tells us about . . .

A. The fairy mother saw her baby.
B. The old woman having been there the night.
C. The neighbour didn't allow teach the flower.
D. The old woman awaked by the sweet singing and the babies laughing.

12. The Fairy Tulip

Once upon a time there was a good old woman who lived in a little house. She had a bed in her beautiful striped tulip garden. One night she was awakened by the sounds if sweet singing and babies' laughing. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see nothing.

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The old woman walked back to her house, and from that time on she never picked the flowers, nor did she allow her neighbours to touch them. Because she felt guilty after she saw a little fairy mother crooning the flower like a cradle.

". . . she saw a little fairy mother crooning and rooking the flower like a cradle."

The underlined word has the same meaning as the word . . .

A. Laughing.
B. Singing Softly.
C. Crying.
D. Playing

13. The Fairy Tulip

Once upon a time there was a good old woman who lived in a little house. She had a bed in her beautiful striped tulip garden. One night she was awakened by the sounds if sweet singing and babies' laughing. The sounds seemed to come from the tulip bed, but she could see nothing.

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The old woman walked back to her house, and from that time on she never picked the flowers, nor did she allow her neighbours to touch them. Because she felt guilty after she saw a little fairy mother crooning the flower like a cradle.

From the story, we can conclude that the old woman was . . .

A. Kind hearted.
B. Faint hearted.
C. Irresponsible.
D. Arrogant.

14. The followings belong to fable, except . . .

A. Monkey and Elephant.
B. Mouse deer and Crocodiles.
C. The Ant and Dove.
D. Cinderella

15. Arrange the jumbled sentences into a good paragraph!

a. The queen and the little girl met and felt so happy, but they had to live apart.
b. There, she discovered that the light came from a beautiful little girl.
c. As a sign of the friendship, the little girl gave the queen a lovely flower.
d. This was how alpine flower was brought to the Earth.
e. With magic, she flew to the moon.
f. Once, lived a queen who really loved the moon's glow.

The best arrangement is . . .

A. b – e – f – c – a – d
B. e – d – c – b – f – a

C. f – e – b – a – c – d
D. d – f – a – c – b – e

16. My bedroom is always . . . by me before sleeping.
A. Clean.
B. Cleaning.
C. Cleaned.
D. Be cleaned.

17. The television . . . by my family every evening.
A. Watched.
B. Was watched.
C. Will be watched.
D. Is watched.

18. **Change the word into passive voice!**
The children play the game.
A. The game is played by the children.
B. The game is play by the children.
C. The game will be played by the children.
D. The game played by the children.

19. **Change the word into passive voice!**
My mother is cooking fried rice in the kitchen now.
A. Fried rice was cooked by mother in the kitchen now.
B. Fried rice cooked by mother in the kitchen now.
C. Fried rice is cooked by mother in the kitchen now.
D. Fried rice is being cooked by mother in the kitchen now.

20. **Change the word into passive voice!**
My father reads a magazine every afternoon.
A. A magazine is read by my father every afternoon.
B. A magazine will be read by my father every afternoon.
C. A magazine is being read by my father every afternoon.
D. A magazine read by my father every afternoon.

21. The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

There are about 375 species of sharks. The smallest shark is called the dwarf dogfish, less than 20 centimetres long. The huge whale shark can be more than 15 metres long. Sharks usually eat fish and shellfish, but great white sharks sometimes eat seals, dolphins, whales, and other marine mammals.

Sharks are vertebrates, animals with a backbone. However, a shark's skeleton is not made of bone. It is made of a bendable material called cartilage. A shark's teeth are set into its gums. While eating, a shark often loses teeth. But, there are always rows of new teeth growing behind the first set. As a shark loses teeth, new ones move forward to replace them.

What is the smallest species of sharks?
A. Dwarf dogfish.
B. Great white shark.
C. Whale shark.
D. Bull shark.

22. The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

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What is paragraph 3 about?
A. The differences and similarities of sharks and fish.
B. The physical description of sharks.
C. The habitat of sharks.
D. The blood of sharks.

23. The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

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What do sharks eat?

A. Fish, human beings, shellfish, and whales.
B. Fish, vegetables, shellfish, and planktons.
C. Fish, shellfish, plankton, and other sharks.
D. Fish, shellfish, seals, dolphins, and whales.

24. The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

There are about 375 species of sharks. The smallest shark is called the dwarf dogfish, less than 20 centimetres long. The huge whale shark can be more than 15 metres long. Sharks usually eat fish and shellfish, but great white sharks sometimes eat seals, dolphins, whales, and other marine mammals.

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How do sharks breathe?

A. Through their skin.
B. Through their gills.
C. Through their lungs.
D. Through the hole on their head.

25. The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

There are about 375 species of sharks. The smallest shark is called the dwarf dogfish, less than 20 centimetres long. The huge whale shark can be more than 15 metres long. Sharks usually eat fish and shellfish, but great white sharks sometimes eat seals, dolphins, whales, and other marine mammals.

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". . . an important role in maintaining <u>ecosystems</u> . . . ." (Paragraph 1)

The underlined word means . . . .

A. All human beings living in a small area
B. All the plants and living creatures in the world
C. All human beings, plants, and animals in the world
D. All the plants and living creatures in a particular area

26. For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were the chimpanzees. Now, however, there is a proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes.

Although a dolphin lives in the sea, it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being.

Dolphins have a simple language. They are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But, this will not be easy because dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make. If man wants to talk to dolphins, therefore, he will have to make a third language which both he and the dolphins can understand.

Dolphins are also very friendly toward man. They often follow ships. There are many stories about dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.
What is the text about?

A. A general description of dolphin
B. A description of dolphin in specific
C. An explanation of dolphin's habitat
D. An explanation of dolphin's diet

27. For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were the chimpanzees. Now, however, there is a proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes.

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Dolphins are also very friendly toward man. They often follow ships. There are many stories about dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.
What kind of animal is dolphin?

A. Insect
B. Fish
C. Mammal
D. Bird

28. For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were the chimpanzees. Now, however, there is a proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes.

Although a dolphin lives in the sea, it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being.

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Dolphins are also very friendly toward man. They often follow ships. There are many stories about dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters
Why talking to dolphin is not easy?

A. Dolphins cannot hear the kind of man's sounds
B. Dolphins cannot think as human
C. Dolphins like playing with man
D. Dolphins feel annoyed by man

29. What is the characteristic of dolphin according to the text?
A. Fierce
B. Friendly
C. Naughty
D. Shy

30. Jasmine is a native flower to some tropical areas in South Asia, Africa and Australia. In India, some varieties of Jasmine are used for religious purposes.

The flower can grow up to 3 meters high and 2 meters wide. It releases its fragrance mostly after the sun sets especially nearing the full moon. Therefore, it is often associated with soothing night- time moods.

The planting of Jasmine is started by putting some cuttings in 3 inch posts within 4 weeks. After the roots grow, they are put into 6 inch pots. The soil in the pots should be kept moist but possible for the water to go through it for optimum growth.

There are some important advantages of Jasmine. In medication, this flower is often used for soothing headaches, stimulating brain, and restoring balance. Its extract is also widely used in the making of perfume.
When does Jasmine release the most fragrance?

A. In the morning
B. In the evening
C. In the afternoon
D. At dawn

31. Jasmine is a native flower to some tropical areas in South Asia, Africa and Australia. In India, some varieties of Jasmine are used for religious purposes.

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What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
A. Jasmine is grown worldwide
B. Jasmine has various benefits
C. Jasmine can cause headache
D. There are some varieties of Jasmine

32. Jasmine is a native flower to some tropical areas in South Asia, Africa and Australia. In India, some varieties of Jasmine are used for religious purposes.

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There are some important advantages of Jasmine. In medication, this flower is often used for soothing headaches, stimulating brain, and restoring balance. Its extract is also widely used in the making of perfume.

” … it is often <u>associated</u> with …”, The word “associated” is closest in meaning to …
A. Attached
B. Connected
C. Compared
D. Propagated

33. Jasmine is a native flower to some tropical areas in South Asia, Africa and Australia. In India, some varieties of Jasmine are used for religious purposes.

The flower can grow up to 3 meters high and 2 meters wide. It releases its fragrance mostly after the sun sets especially nearing the full moon. Therefore, it is often associated with soothing night- time moods.

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There are some important advantages of Jasmine. In medication, this flower is often used for soothing headaches, stimulating brain, and restoring balance. Its extract is also widely used in the making of perfume.

In planting Jasmine, the soil should be kept moist to make it …
A. Go through the water easily
B. Grow up to 6 inch in length
C. Produce optimum fragrance
D. Grow optimally

34. Arrange the following sentences into a correct paragraph.
1. A subway is a train that runs underground.
2. People save a lot of money and time by using it.
3. Transportation is the way people travel from one place to another.
4. It is cheap and runs fast.

5. In big cities, many people use buses and subway to get around
The correct arrangement is ...

A. 3 – 1 – 5 – 4 – 2
B. 3 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 4
C. 5 – 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
D. 5 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

35. How many rooms does the hotel offer?

A. 50.
B. 40.
C. 35.
D. 25.

36. What is the nearest tourist location from the hotel?

A. Dieng Plateau.
B. Kledung Pass.
C. Resort.
D. Segara.

37. "<u>High</u> Season." The underlined word has similar meaning to . . .

A. Nice
B. Peak
C. Great
D. Extra

A.

38. When a guest wants to enjoy hot water, which facility can he use?

A. Swimming pool.
B. Water heater.
C. Public hall.
D. Gazebo.

39. URGENTLY REQUIRED
International Development Agency seeking:
CIVIL ENGINEER
FIELD COORDINATOR ASSISTANT
REQUIREMENTS:
· Civil Engineering (SI, S2 preferred) for position 1
· Community Relation (SI) for position 2
· 3 years experiences in related field
· Good English (active)
· Computer literate
SEND YOUR APPLICATION TO: NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 8th 2014
Sasawayogyakarta@rvahoo.co.id
What position requires a postgraduate (S2) candidate?

A. Civil Engineer
B. Civil Engineering
C. Community Relation
D. Field Coordinator Assistant

40. URGENTLY REQUIRED
International Development Agency seeking:
CIVIL ENGINEER
FIELD COORDINATOR ASSISTANT
REQUIREMENTS:
· Civil Engineering (SI, S2 preferred) for position 1
· Community Relation (SI) for position 2
· 3 years experiences in related field
· Good English (active)
· Computer literate
SEND YOUR APPLICATION TO: NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 8th 2014
Sasawayogyakarta@rvahoo.co.id
Applicants have to send the application letter ….

A. Along February 2014
B. Before the first February
C. After February 8th 2014

D. Not more than eighth February